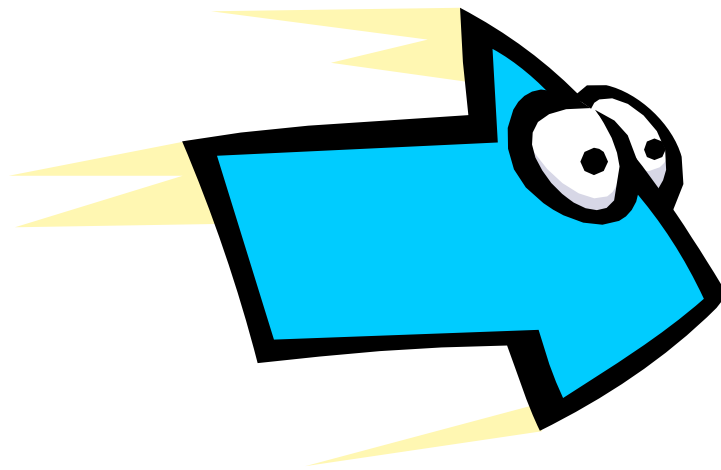


Literacy Classroom Look-fors




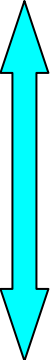
Introduction

The division-level Literacy Achievement Team developed the Literacy Classroom Look-fors in response to the division's work with the Teacher Performance Appraisal and Classroom Walkthroughs. These pages articulate the type of practice in which English language arts, ESOL, and special education teachers should engage as they plan and deliver literacy instruction.

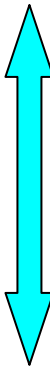
Each page is broken into two main sections: instructional practices and environmental support. In essence, teachers must create an environment of literacy both through instruction and through access to text and models.

Each major section is broken into two additional sections representing ends of a continuum on Bloom's taxonomy. The "low" category articulates those practices at the knowledge or comprehension level, while the "high" category articulates practices at the synthesis and evaluation levels.


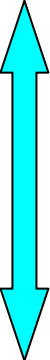
Literacy Classroom Look-fors

Instructional Practices		Environmental Support		
LOW	 HIGH	HIGH		
Text Structures				
Fill in blanks on a generic graphic organizer	Select from a variety of complex graphic organizers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cause-effect • Compare/contrast • Sequence • Concept-definition • Problem-solution 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Writing for a variety of purposes evidenced • Target boards • Crates/files from which students choose organizers • Nonfiction in classroom library • Newspapers & periodicals 	
Webs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detailed outlines • Two-column (Cornell) notes • Structure-specific organizers 			
Teacher-provided organizer (same for everyone)	Student-provided organizer (create your own)			
Same organizer all year	Multiple organizers to meet specific text structures			
Use organizers for reading OR writing	Use organizers to bridge reading AND writing			
Explain how a text is structured	Evaluate benefits of one organizational structure over another			
Identify a used structure	Evaluate & defend author's choice of structure for a story or for a student's own writing			
Identify elements/techniques of author's craft	Evaluate author's use of elements/techniques to advance a piece of writing & apply those techniques in student's own writing			
Taking all writing to fruition	Lots of starts & targeted lessons for various audiences & purposes		LOW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • '5 Paragraph' poster on the wall • Exemplar papers posted without specific criteria • Discussion on plot or main idea in absence of structural questions • Classroom library restricted to fiction


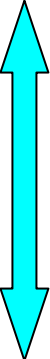
Literacy Classroom Look-fors

Instructional Practices		Environmental Support
LOW	HIGH	
Use of Resources		
Identify fact or opinion	Evaluate source bias, author bias, and overall credibility	<div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-bottom: 20px;">HIGH</div>  <div>LOW</div> </div>
Find a source on a given topic	Evaluate the best sources for researching a given topic based on specific questions to be answered and credibility criteria	
Google	Use multiple databases, and types of print and online resources	
Use a computer search engine to "look up" information	Select sources based on pre-determined criteria (with rubric in hand)	
Find a word in a dictionary or thesaurus	Apply dictionary and thesaurus skills to gain information beyond spelling and 1 st definition or synonym	
Use an encyclopedia	Evaluate information in an encyclopedia compared to other sources	
Use sources to find interesting information	Use sources to find relevant, meaningful information	
Identify parts of a textbook	Synthesize text structures with other reference materials	
Write a Works Cited or Bibliography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defend use of a Works Cited or a Bibliography • Write an Annotated Bibliography indicating value of resources for specific purposes 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Databases and other credible search engines linked on home page • Students using resources before asking for the answer • Learning community <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Computers in the classroom or library • Dictionary, thesaurus, encyclopedia on shelf • Teacher as resource for answers


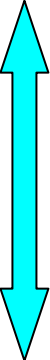
Literacy Classroom Look-fors

Instructional Practices		Environmental Support
LOW		HIGH
Vocabulary Instruction		
10 unrelated words for practice	Words for practice/instruction related through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spelling pattern • Vowel pattern • Word feature • Root • Affix 	
Spelling quiz each week	Feature &/or meaning analysis	
Everyone has the same word list(s)	Word study related to students' individual needs	
Weakest students get the "easiest" words	All students hear and use precise, powerful vocabulary	
Vocabulary books	"Playing" with words	
Single sorts	Multiple and conceptual sorts	
Most common meaning	Explore multiple meanings through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Context • Definitions • Background knowledge 	
Vocabulary instruction in language arts	Vocabulary instruction across disciplines	
Contextual vocabulary for interest	Contextual vocabulary for meaning	
Identify patterns & morphemes	Apply patterns and morphemic structure to decode and determine meanings of new words	
Definition of words	Etymology of words – explore vocabulary over time – how a word means	
Use a word from a text	Evaluate an author's use of language to convey meaning	
		LOW


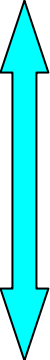
Literacy Classroom Look-fors

Instructional Practices		Environmental Support	
LOW		HIGH	
Fluency		HIGH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growth charts with target goal
Random practice	Daily practice <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pairs • SSR • Writing • Quick Writes • Writing Aerobics • In Other Words 		
Students practice without knowing target	Charting growth to individualized target goal		
Whole class at same level	Each student at appropriate level based on diagnostic measures		
Oral fluency practice is inconsistent	Oral fluency practice is short – generally limited to one minute – and consistent each day Students record their own reading to hear progress over time		
Students read a variety of passages each week	Students read the same passage multiple times		
Teacher selects topics for writing	Students write to a variety of prompts and/or have choice in writing topic		
			LOW


Literacy Classroom Look-fors

Instructional Practices		Environmental Support	
LOW		HIGH	
Word Study		HIGH	
Random activities with words	Sequenced word activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pattern sorts • Feature sorts • Manipulating words • Categorizing • Concept sorts 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Word walls related to features, roots, or combining forms, morphemes • Word walls of related words • Etymological questions for discussion • Dictionaries in student spaces
Practicing spelling only	Feature &/or meaning analysis - morphology		
Rote memorization	Relating words to other words		
Isolated sentences	Transfer into student writing		
Whole class at same place	Students grouped based on diagnostic information		
Copying from the dictionary	Dictionary as a reference		
		LOW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This week's words on board

Literacy Classroom Look-fors

Instructional Practices		Environmental Support	
LOW			
HIGH			
Reading Comprehension		HIGH	
Worksheets	Graphic Organizers		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Classroom library • Writing about literature • Students having authentic and enthusiastic conversations about books
Teacher-directed, whole-class discussion with single-student responses	Authentic Discussion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small-group discussion • Socratic Seminar • Literature Circles • Write-arounds 		
Round Robin/Popcorn Reading	Read-aloud/Think-aloud Literature Circles		
Multiple choice questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Somebody Wanted But So • Summarizing • GIST statements • Write-arounds • Story mapping • Writing 		
Right-there questions	Questions that require <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Text references • Inferences • Predictions • Visualization • Synthesis • Evaluation 		
Students answering questions/responding to text without the text available	Students referencing text to strengthen their response		
Teacher sharing book talks	Students sharing Reading Minutes/Book Talks		
Minimal evidence of metacognitive process	Mini-lessons on reading strategies Evidence of metacognitive process: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sticky notes on text • Logographic cues • Text connections • Reading rubrics 		

Literacy Classroom Look-fors

Instructional Practices		Environmental Support
LOW		HIGH
Writing		<div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg); font-weight: bold; margin-right: 10px;">HIGH</div> <div style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg); font-weight: bold; margin-right: 10px;">↑</div> <div style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg); font-weight: bold; margin-right: 10px;">↓</div> <div style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg); font-weight: bold;">LOW</div> </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fluid student writing postings – always changing • Students respond to posted peer writing • Target boards • Collections and portfolios in student spaces • Discussion about writing and the writing process • Standard ‘5 paragraph’ poster • Writing posted for extended periods of time • Collections behind the teacher’s desk • Silence
Sporadic writing practice	Daily writing practice (with date on writing)	
Taking all writing to fruition	Multiple starts, targeted mini-lessons, prompts, choice to write for a variety of audiences and purposes, works in progress	
Teacher mandate	Student choice and ownership	
Writing in isolation	Writing in community <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peer conferences • Author sharing • Student-teacher conferences • Peer revision • Peer editing 	
Recopying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Authentic revision • Reflection on changes among drafts (blogs, journals, author statements) • Discussion & application of author’s craft 	
Teacher does the editing	Ratiocination Peer editing Calibrated Peer Review	
Collections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working folders • Portfolios for completed works • Showcase portfolios with reflections 	
Holistic grading	Rubrics Targeted goals Mastery Ungraded pieces Calibrated Peer Review	